

Crossfield Chronicle



VOLUME 1 — No. 47

CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA — FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24th, 1943

\$1.50 a Year

It is with genuine appreciation, from the bottom of our hearts, that we wish you at this time cordial Christmas Greetings.

Joe's Coffee Shop

Edith and Joe Kurtz

MADDERN JR. BEEF CALF CLUB

A very successful meeting of the above Club was held at Hiram Walsh's farm on Saturday, December 11. The following members judged a class of calves supervised by Hugh McPhail, District Agriculturist, and then held their meeting: Roy and Allan Haggerty, Douglas and Richard Havens, David King, Jean, Laura, Sandy Liddell, Muriel and Owen Goddinton, Doris, Joan, Joyce and Phyllis Masie, Alvin Pickard, Jack Smoyle, Tom Swamy, Hazel and Lorna Van Houten, Bertha Verkuli and Lois Walsh. At least as many adults attended, making a total attendance of over 40. Those in attendance inspected Mr. Walsh's lambs on feed and Mr. Walsh gave an interesting and instructive talk on how to fatten lambs. The next meeting will be held at Mr. Swamy's on January 29 at 2 p.m. The club leader J. H. Havens deserves great credit for his work in organizing this club. He and Mr. McPhail intend to visit the farms of all club members.

Local News

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Havens were Calgary visitors on Monday.

Remember the Dance in the U.P.A. Hall on New Year's Eve. A grand time is assured.

Mr. Price our new bank manager and family moved into the house vacated by the McMillans on Monday.

A petition for or against employing a night watchman is going the rounds of the resident taxpayers of the village this week.

Mayor W. J. Wood has proclaimed Monday, December 27th (Boxing Day) a civic holiday and all places of business within the village will remain closed.

Jack Wilcox went out west Sunday returning in the evening with a truck load of Christmas trees which he took to Calgary Monday for sale in the city.

Miss Glendenning of the local school staff has a visitation day on Tuesday afternoon of this week when mothers of the pupils were invited to attend and see their children at work in the school.

Ten lines of colored lights across main street were brought into display Saturday evening last. They give the main drag a real Christmas appearance.

The Crossfield and District Board of Trade will hold their annual New Year's Eve dance in the U.P.A. Hall on Friday, December 31. Dance the old year out and the new year in.

Our local post office staff, assisted by Mrs. Earl Devlin, are having a busy time this week. It would make an interesting news item to know how many letters, parcels and papers were handled by this trio during the week.

The local high school students held their annual Christmas party and reunion in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening of this week. The evening being spent in games and dancing and of course old Saint Nick had to put in an appearance. Supper was served at midnight. Needless to say everyone spent an enjoyable evening.

DAISY MISSION BAND!
Certainly should be given a hand. They cheerfully made novelties and served afternoon tea.

They can be an inspiration to you and to me!

In closing I would like to wish one and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

FREDA BALLAM,
Leader Mission Band.

Publicity Convener.

The passing of our mild spell on Tuesday found our local ice-maker at a job. Joe Fike got a coating of ice on the rink and by evening skaters were on the job, skating off the rough spots. Carl Becker & Company commenced to flood the curling rink and the curlers began to look around for their brooms and dust off their rocks. However the threat of winter soon passed and Thursday morning it was 30 above zero. To-date its the mildest December in sixty years.

To our readers and correspondents we wish a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miller.

Order Made For Enlarged Municipality

A copy of the ministerial order establishing the enlarged municipality, was presented at the Council meeting of the Mountain View Municipality which was held on Saturday last. The order erects an enlarged municipal district and dissolves the present council as at January 1, 1944. Mr. Bruce Ramsay, municipal inspector, has been appointed administrator, and will deal with all matters relating to the Municipal District and also the enlarged district prior to the election of a council.

The new enlarged district which has been designated as Dog Pound No. 280, will comprise the entire Municipal Districts of Mountain View, Westerdale, Beaver Dam and Rosebud. The district has been divided into seven divisions, and a councillor will be elected from each division. A voters' list will be prepared, and nomination day has been set for Tuesday, February 8, 1944, with an election, if necessary, taking place on Tuesday, February 22. Mr. George Young has been appointed returning officer.

FAMOUS BRITISH SPY REPORTED KILLED
Lt.-Col. John Haselden, of the British army intelligence corps, has been reported killed—where and where was not stated—and the fabulous career of this expert of disguise has ended.

Col. Haselden, proficient in Arabic and Italian languages, was the "Arab" who trekked through Rommel's lines in Egypt to direct the shore Commandos who attacked Rommel's headquarters in the desert only to find Rommel was attending a birthday party elsewhere. He was known to the 8th Army in the desert as a second "Lawrence of Arabia."

P.W.R.C. Questionnaire

To determine what men and women in the services hope or plan to do when they return to civilian life, the Crossfield and District Post-War Reconstruction Committee has sent out a questionnaire to 300 former residents of the district, all now in the armed forces.

The six questions asked are:

"Do you desire to settle in the Crossfield district on your return?"

"If your former occupation was farming, do you wish to return to the farm?"

"What occupation would you prefer to engage in on your return?"

"Would you like temporary employment prior to your re-establishment?"

"Do you wish to take a university course?"

"Could you suggest any way in which the committee can be of any help to you?"

In the covering letter the committee states: "We will do our best to enable you to find a place in civilian society where you will have the greatest prospect of personal happiness and will be able to make the maximum contribution to your community and country in general."

A meeting of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee was held on Monday evening, when the names of Frank Laut, M.L.A. and Hugh McIntyre, president of the local branch of the Canadian Legion were added to the Committee.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, December 29, when important decisions will be made concerning plans for opening a campaign for election of a community hall.

CHURCH SERVICES

CROSSFIELD UNITED CHURCH
Minister: Rev. J. V. Howey, B.A.
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26th
Rodey at 11:00 a.m.
Tany Bryn at 3:00 p.m.

Crossfield: Sunday School at 11:00 a.m. and Public Worship at 7:30 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION
Crossfield, Alta.

Reclor: Rev. A. D. Currie, L.Th., R.D.
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26th
Saturday, Christmas Day — Matins and Holy Communion at 10:30 a.m.

Having received instructions from the War Time Prices and Trade Board the price of Milk will be increased to 9c for quarts and 5c for pints. Taking effect as from December 4th, 1943.

Signed:
MRS. ARNOTT
H. J. CRAIG

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NOTICE

In the Estate of EPHRAIM D. HUGH, late of Crossfield, Alberta, Farmer, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named Ephraim D. Hugh who died on the 24th day of April 1943, are required to file with the undersigned by the 7th day of February, 1944, a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the executor will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to his knowledge.

Dated this 24th day of December, 1943.

JOHN H. URE, Executor
Carstairs, Alberta.

Send in your local news to The Tredaway.

Season's Greetings

Christmas time affords an opportunity to say "THANK YOU" to all our patrons who have favored us with much goodwill all through the year just closing.

May the Christmas Season be for you and yours

A MERRY AND JOYOUS ONE!

AND THANKS FOR YOUR PATRONAGE.

Moon's Groceteria

Greetings...

Once again nearing the end of the year, our wish is that the Christmas Season will bring you good health and happiness, and a full share of all those things which make the world a better place to live. And with new hopes that we may see the dawn of peace on earth and good will among men this coming year.

Edlund's Drug Store

THE REXALL STORE

The complements of the Season to one and all, not forgetting those who are "Over there."

Let's all "BACK the ATTACK and SPEED the VICTORY" by buying War Savings Stamps REGULARLY, so that we may have them home again before another year ends.

Atlas Lumber Co. Ltd.

H. R. Fitzpatrick Crossfield, Alta.

Greetings.

It is glorious at this Christmas time that our hearts are lighter and our spirits are higher, because Victory and the dawn of new peace seems nearer.

It is a pleasure to extend to you and yours a Merry Christmas and may 1944 bring peace to the world—multiplying your share of health and happiness.

William Laut
The International Man

Telephone No. 9 Crossfield, Alberta.

FOR SALE AT CROSSFIELD

Land

Desirable Quarter Section of Land with possession, situate near Crossfield, being North West Quarter of Section Three (3), Township Twenty-nine (29), Range Two (2), West of the Fifth Meridian. Early possession. For particulars apply to the undersigned Solicitor for the owner.

L. R. LIPSETT, K.C.

310 Grain Exchange Building Calgary, Alberta

WE MUST HOLD THE LINE!

On the home front the battle against inflation is now the most critical of all.

The winning of this battle will contribute much to winning the war.

It will contribute more than all else towards the solution of post-war problems.

The purpose of Price Control is to prevent inflation. Its purpose is to protect and maintain a basic standard of living.

A higher money income will not be of any advantage if, because prices are going up, our money buys less and less.

To win the battle against unemployment in the post-war period, we must first of all win the battle against inflation.

Salaries and wages are a large element, often the largest element, in the cost of everything we buy.

If the Price Ceiling breaks down, in the long run all stand to lose.

We must hold the line against inflation to assure victory in war.

We must hold the line to provide a solid foundation on which, after the war, to build a greater and a better Canada.

W. L. Mackenzie King
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

Ottawa, December 13, 1943

Bankers On Transition From War To Peace

Vital National Problems Discussed by Bank of Montreal President

George W. Spinney Gives "the Frank and Considered Opinion of a Banker" on Nationalization of Banking

126th ANNUAL MEETING

Strongly Emphasizes Value of Victory Bonds Both During War and After

Problems of vital interest to Canadians in the transition from war to peace were discussed at the 126th annual meeting of Bank of Montreal shareholders by George W. Spinney, C.M.G., president of the institution. Among the subjects he dealt with were nationalization of banking on which he gave what he described as "the frank and considered opinion of a banker", the value of Victory Bonds in the war and after, and the need for a healthy, vigorous and flexible economy in attaining a high and increasing productivity essential for full employment and decent living standards.

Following a presentation of the profit and loss statement of the bank, as already published, Mr. Spinney spoke as follows:

"On the battle lines throughout the world, the past year has given us much cause for profound thankfulness. On the home front too the year has been one of achievement. But I think that any realistic view of the local scene must lead to the conclusion that the threat of inflation with all its attendant dislocation and hardship has in no way diminished in the past twelve months but has, if anything, increased. Moreover, I do not think it too much to say that by reason of the very success of the Allied forces, we in Canada are peculiarly vulnerable to the dangers of complacency with a consequent relaxation of our energies at a time when our full efforts should be sustained. In brief, I think we have a situation in which it is necessary for Canadians to draw upon their reserves of sound common sense and their capacity for clear thinking and self-discipline. For at a time such as the present that these qualities, displayed by those at home, can have a telling effect on the course of the struggle and on our ultimate ability to meet and to solve the problems of transition from war to peace."

"Much has been said, and rightly so, concerning the spectacular wartime achievements of Canadian industry—achievements which would not have been possible but for the co-operation and untiring efforts of millions of Canadian workers who have brought to the task of war production the fullest measure of their energy and skills. I should also like to pay tribute to those responsible for no less remarkable accomplishments in two other fields—agriculture and transportation. At no time in the war has food occupied so vitally important a place in the armory of the United Nations as it does at present. The manner in which Canadian farmers have met, and are continuing to meet, the challenge of vastly increased demands upon them, under extreme handicaps of shortage of help and scarcity of machinery, is deserving of the praise and gratitude of the entire nation. I should like also to say a word concerning the services rendered by the railway system in the handling of the huge passenger traffic in all-time record volume. The performance of such a task, under trying conditions, and with relatively little inconvenience to ships of freight and to the travelling public, is a commendation of which the management and operating personnel of the railway systems may well be proud."

THE WARTIME WORK OF THE BANK

"I think it would be quite in order for me now to draw attention to the manner in which your bank has endeavored in a spirit of service to meet the changing needs of a nation at war. There has been little change in the volume of loans of both commercial and financial character, but in other directions the work has vastly expanded. Transactions in cheques and deposits, Victory Bonds and relative coupons, pouring through our hands, have been immeasurably heavier than before the war. Our safekeeping facilities have been opened thousands of ration coupon accounts and have been literally overflowing with them. The ramifications of Foreign Exchange control have been added to our responsibilities. It has been necessary to cope with these situations with a staff which, by reason of heavy enlistments, is seriously depleted in its experienced ranks. Of their diligence and loyalty the General Manager will have something to say later on in this meeting."

"In the year just closed, our acquisition of Government securities were on a reduced scale as compared with the preceding year, notwithstanding a substantial increase in the Government debt. You will, I am sure, appreciate my point when I say this is a development we welcome since it is a direct reflection of the national effort to control inflation by financing the war to the greatest possible extent by taxation and the sale of bonds to individuals and other non-

important part in stabilizing the post-war economy and maintaining employment.

"I know there have been some fears expressed that there will be a rush on the part of individuals cash their bonds at the end of the war and that the impact of this spending power on goods, which for some time will be limited in supply, will give rise to an even greater danger of inflation than the position of a banker, who lives not inclined to accept without reservation, for the desire to save and to provide for the future, is a basic human instinct, and a habit which quickly takes root. It is true that at the end of the war many people were either denied the opportunity, or lost the habit of saving. During the war, savings have again become possible, and is now not only considered respectable but has been elevated to the position of a patriotic duty. Many people are enjoying for the first time the feeling of independence which only a reserve of savings can bring. I suggest that the will to save can, in large measure, be projected into the future, as Canadians save, so that the act of saving continues to be respectable and that the savings of the individual will be respected."

GEORGE W. SPINNEY, C.M.G., President

bank investors. While the continued purchase of short term Government securities is a wartime duty which the Bank is pledged to assume to the extent required, we are at one with the Minister of Finance in his desire to see that the necessity for this expansionary type of financing is kept to the practical minimum.

"Nor has our attitude in this regard been merely one of passive agreement. For our whole organization has been directed towards the utmost limit of their ability upon the matter of aiding in the sale of Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates. I am proud to record in these great national undertakings. By written word and oral persuasion we have done everything within our power to encourage deposits in this Bank to use their funds to the utmost limit of their ability in the purchase of Government securities and to pledge their income to the purchase of Government securities. We have established low rates and special arrangements designed to direct these securities into our hands for safekeeping. The significance of this service goes beyond the elimination of the obvious risks in keeping securities in one's own home, for we know from experience that the person who lodges his bonds at the bank for safekeeping is thereby helped to avoid the temptation to perpetuate his savings."

VICTORY BONDS IN THE WAR AND AFTER

"You probably have read public statements recently that would imply that the banks and other large institutions have an interest in depriving the individual of his Victory Bonds in accordance with some deep-laid and sinister scheme of concentration of wealth. Such statements seem to me, cannot be the result of a thoroughly informed and unbiased appraisal of the facts. First hand knowledge enables me to speak on this point with some authority. As Dominion Chairman of our Victory Loan organization for a period of two and a half years, I was able to observe at close range the thoughtful planning and tireless energy which the Banks, Trust and Loan companies, insurance companies, investment houses, together with all other responsible groups in the community, brought to bear in distributing Victory Bonds into the hands of small buyers and in endeavouring to have them kept there. The success which these efforts have attained can in some degree be measured by the increasing number of individual sales which have been made in Victory Loan campaigns. In the First Loan of June, 1941, there were 968,259 subscriptions. In the Loan just closed, there were over 3,000,000 sales, of say one sale for every four persons in the Dominion."

"In my view the widest possible distribution of Victory Bonds in public hands, apart from its necessity under present conditions, has tremendous post-war significance. For the national debt is distributed among all sections of the community, the process of repayment will be eased and facilitated. Moreover, the reserve of purchasing power, built up today by hundreds of thousands of Canadians through the purchase of Victory Bonds, can play a very real and im-

portant part in stabilizing the post-war economy and maintaining employment. "I know there have been some fears expressed that there will be a rush on the part of individuals cash their bonds at the end of the war and that the impact of this spending power on goods, which for some time will be limited in supply, will give rise to an even greater danger of inflation than the position of a banker, who lives not inclined to accept without reservation, for the desire to save and to provide for the future, is a basic human instinct, and a habit which quickly takes root. It is true that at the end of the war many people were either denied the opportunity, or lost the habit of saving. During the war, savings have again become possible, and is now not only considered respectable but has been elevated to the position of a patriotic duty. Many people are enjoying for the first time the feeling of independence which only a reserve of savings can bring. I suggest that the will to save can, in large measure, be projected into the future, as Canadians save, so that the act of saving continues to be respectable and that the savings of the individual will be respected."

THE INDIVIDUAL AND GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL

"At this point I think it would be quite in order to make some reference to the much discussed subject of nationalization of banking. For it seems to me that the frank and considered opinion of a banker, who lives not inclined to accept without reservation, for the desire to save and to provide for the future, is a basic human instinct, and a habit which quickly takes root. It is true that at the end of the war many people were either denied the opportunity, or lost the habit of saving. During the war, savings have again become possible, and is now not only considered respectable but has been elevated to the position of a patriotic duty. Many people are enjoying for the first time the feeling of independence which only a reserve of savings can bring. I suggest that the will to save can, in large measure, be projected into the future, as Canadians save, so that the act of saving continues to be respectable and that the savings of the individual will be respected."

"To be more specific, I cannot see that under nationalization the many varied banking services on which the entire business and commercial organization depends, and which everyone is inclined to take for granted, would be performed with greater efficiency and despatch than they are now. I find it difficult to believe that the individual dealings with a Government-owned bank would have a greater assurance of privacy or personal service than they now have. I find it difficult to believe that the individual dealings with a Government-owned bank would have a greater assurance of privacy or personal service than they now have. I find it difficult to believe that the individual dealings with a Government-owned bank would have a greater assurance of privacy or personal service than they now have."

"Our position to-day is that there are ten banks actively competing with each other for business; and I can assure you that this competition is real and intensive. Under these circumstances if an individual has reason to believe that he is not being adequately served or that his proposals have not received due consideration by any one bank, there is nothing to prevent him from going to another. I think it is safe to say that under our competitive system a refusal of business by several banks is most probable. The competitive system is a banking monopoly under governmental control. Under such circumstances, the borrowing requirements of a customer were denied, for any reason whatever, he would have no recourse except through the channels of special pleading or political influence."

"One of the most prominent proponents of nationalized banking recently stated, as one of the points in its favour, that control of finance is a most essential step to control of the whole economy. With the truth of this statement, the application of nationalization of the bank would most definitely agree. Set up a government monopoly of banking in Canada and the nationalization of the rest of the economy would scarcely be more than a "mopping-up" operation. For a governmental monopoly becomes the only source of day-to-day credit accommodation for Canadian industry

Strong Financial Statement Showing Record Resources Presented by B. C. Gardner, General Manager

BANK SERVING 1,200,000 CUSTOMERS

Staff Now 58% Women - Relieving Many Men For Military Duty

With resources at the highest figure in the bank's history, the financial statement presented to Bank of Montreal shareholders by B. C. Gardner, general manager, reflected unprecedented strength and indicated the extent to which the institution was participating in the nation's war effort.

In submitting the 126th annual statement of the bank, Mr. Gardner commented briefly as follows:

"Our total assets now aggregate \$1,313,065,000 as compared with \$1,175,319,000 in 1940. Quick assets aggregate \$1,036,610,000, or 83.51% of all liabilities to the public. Notes and deposits with the Bank of Canada amount to \$119,556,000 representing approximately 11.39% of all deposit liabilities in Canadian dollars."

"Investments, not exceeding market value, carried at \$799,848,000, show an increase during the year of \$115,701,000. This increase was mainly in our holdings of Dominion of Canada Government Bonds and other short-term obligations of the Dominion Government. Our holdings of Provincial and Municipal securities show some further contraction reflecting the increasing requirements of these bodies."

"Current Loans and Discounts are little changed from the previous year. Our Commercial Loans continue to reflect the reduction in inventories, the shortening of credit terms, the reduced activities of companies engaged in the financing of durable consumer goods, such as motor cars, the inactivity of financial markets, and the reduction of private debt."

"In valuing our assets, ample provision has been made for all bad and doubtful debts and for depreciation of securities."

BANK SERVICES

"The services of the Bank have been maintained at a high level of efficiency and of the greatest increase in volume of routine resulting from wartime conditions. The rise in bank deposits has been accompanied by growth in the number of Current and Savings Accounts and we now provide facilities for about 1,200,000 customers under these headings. This increase has been accompanied by an even greater growth in the volume of transactions handled at our branches."

"In the loaning field the Bank has also maintained a high level of co-operation, the necessary funds to finance operations of a character that would normally hardly qualify for banking assistance."

"In all of these operations we have little or no complaint. We continue to use our services and I should like to pay a tribute to our customers and to agriculture, the Canadian economy will have already lost its independence regardless of the extent to which any field of endeavour may continue without the outward assistance of free enterprise. This, I suggest, is a point that employees, as well as owners and management, must ponder. For if the Government, directly or indirectly, is to attain control of the country's productive facilities of the country, such an important element in production as labour cannot be withheld from the government."

"In its broader implications the issue of nationalized banking is one of banking versus competition in the field of credit; and even within these limits it concerns everyone owning or dependent upon a Canadian enterprise that may have need of day-to-day or seasonal credit accommodation. In its broader implications the issue is that of individual liberty of action as opposed to the concept of a central Government supreme not only in the field of legislative powers and responsibilities, but in the sphere of production, industry and finance as well. This would inevitably mean the domination by the central authority of all private enterprise, public or private, which must have recourse to credit facilities."

THE BANK IN THE POST-WAR YEARS

"For 126 years this Bank has played an important part in the commercial and industrial development of the Dominion. In all that time our facilities have been freely available to the Canadian people, and in the years of banking, industry, commerce, conducted in all their aspects, without bias or political prejudice, and in accordance with principles which experience has proven to be sound. In this, we have I think played a not unimportant part as the oldest representative of the Canadian banking system. Long traditions of soundness, sound and experienced management, fair and confidential dealing, plus the competitive urge to progress, have combined to build this system that is serving the public well. I am confident that your Bank is well equipped to do its important part towards meeting the problems and opportunities of the post-war years in a continued spirit of enterprise and helpfulness to the whole community."

By all standards the past year has not been an easy one for the Staff, who have worked long hours and have performed their many and varied duties with commendable efficiency and despatch. I cannot speak too highly of their loyal services. The increase in volume of routine plus special wartime duties have entailed many extra hours of work. Especially are we mindful of the heavy pressure upon our Managers, Accountants and other senior officers who have had to train inexperienced employees in the handling of relatively senior posts, very often on short notice. We have been impressed with the way in which our women clerks, both permanent and temporary, have risen to the occasion. They are doing splendid work and, with our men, they have carried on our full banking services or we would not be here to speak for the deferment from military duty of some of our experienced personnel."

B. C. GARDNER, General Manager

STAFF UNDER HEAVY WARTIME PRESSURE

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Calls For Clear Thinking On Post-War Planning

"Underlying all the talking and thinking about post-war planning which we hear so much of to-day is the determination that out of this war there must come a better Canada; and that those who have fought and worked for victory must be assured of an opportunity as free and independent citizens to obtain and enjoy for themselves and their children the material benefits of the freedom they have helped to defend. No one will deny that in the accomplishment of these purposes there will be a place for governmental measures wisely conceived and administered. But I suggest that the real road for full employment and decent living standards is a high and increasing productivity that will be possible only in a healthy, vigorous and flexible economy. We shall be in great trouble if our nation is not a nation and inventive genius. And as we value our political freedom and our economic freedom, we must guard against the doctrine that the way to achieve the post-war objectives we seek is to confine the Canadian economy within the strait-jacket of governmental regulation, ownership and control. Such a policy would be a disaster and economic realities as well as some of the persistent fallacies of an economic order in which enterprise and control are inherently at odds. The relationship of ownership and enterprise is inherently 'wrong.' My hope would be that Canada will never, through indifference or lack of clear thinking, acquiesce in the creation of an economic order in which enterprise and initiative, and the spur of competition, are regarded as of little value and low reputation. "The whole subject is one of vitality and it is one in which I am confident that you, as proprietors of the Bank, would feel that it would be a mistake to make any part if at the proper time and place, I had failed to state my views. The subject is one of proper time and a proper place."

—George W. Spinney at Bank of Montreal Annual Meeting.

Y.M.C.A. WORK

National President and The General Secretary Visit the Y.M.C.A.'s in Western Canada

R. S. Hosking, General Secretary of the National Council of Y.M.C.A.s of Canada, having just completed a trip to the Y.M.C.A.s from Winnipeg west to Victoria, reports as follows:

"The significant feature of this trip to the Pacific Coast was the presence of Mr. L. E. Shaw, our National President. Mr. Shaw visited seven Associations while I visited twelve. The itinerary was so arranged that together we visited Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria and Edmonton. In between these visits, I called at Brandon, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, Field and Saskatoon.

"Our National President is a business man who does not like making speeches, but all who heard him were impressed with his sincerity, his love of young people and his spiritual message. The fact that a layman took a month from his business in wartime and at his own expense, travelled to the Pacific coast in the interests of Canadian youth and the Canadian Y.M.C.A., made its own impression.

"Our Movement has many resources, but one of its great strengths is the large number of important laymen who not only support it financially, but give hours of their time to further the cause of Youth. From the Atlantic to the Pacific some of the best business brains and executive ability is at the service of our Movement. The National Council is exceedingly fortunate in its laymen who serve without limelight and often without vocal thence. Mr. Shaw's trip symbolizes the many hours of service which laymen render to our cause. The Y.M.C.A. would be immeasurably poorer without the devoted faithful service of such men.

"Allowing for shortages of staff, the Western Associations are doing good work. We need many Boys' Work Secretaries, as there is no shortage of boys in our membership, and our boys' camps were filled to capacity this last summer. If we could find more Boys' Work leadership, we could make a greater contribution at a time when boys need guidance and inspiration along Christian lines.

"Our buildings while greatly used, look brighter and more attractive. We learned of the plans in several Associations to liquidate their mortgages and to improve their financial position. Uniformed men of the three services through our buildings. No one can over-estimate the contribution which our Associations across Canada have made to the men in the forces who have used our facilities seven days a week.

"Industrial workers have always been in our membership and foremen's clubs are now out of the experimental stage. Total war has brought the soldier in overalls into the limelight. On several Boards in the West, labour is represented. "My first concern on this trip was to advise each Association of our Centennial plans, and to invite them to make local plans in order that June 6, 1944, may be a significant date. I was encouraged with the response and already it looks as if 1944 will be a year of progress for the Canadian Y.M.C.A.

Egg production in Canada in 1943 has been about 20 per cent. greater than in 1942. Greater domestic consumption has more than taken up this increase.

Richelieu In Action Again

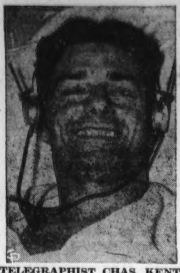


The mighty guns of the main batteries of the French battleship Richelieu are fired at one time during the recent test run of the ship which was repaired in the United States after sustaining damage in an African port. So well did the ship function that she is now at the head of the French fleet fighting alongside the Allied nations.

Sailor Assists In Operation Performed At Sea



SURG.-LT. W. B. WALLACE



TELEGRAPHIST CHAS. KENT



ABLE SEAMAN E. J. MENGONI

For three full days Surgeon-Lieut. W. B. Wallace, R.C.N.V.R., of Toronto, labored unceasingly attending to the wounded after H.M.C.S. Athabaskan had been hit and disabled by an enemy bomb. He used the commanding officer's cabin as an operating theatre and performed a double amputation operation on Charles Kent, telegraphist, of Calgary, Alta., whose legs were crushed when the bomb struck. He was assisted by Able Seaman Eric J. Mengoni of Dartmouth, N.S., who administered the anaesthetic. "He had never seen an operation performed before but did a wonderful job," says Surg.-Lieut. Wallace. Quick action on the part of the patient at the time his legs were sliced off when the bomb tore through the ship, saved his life. He slashed the straps from his lifebelt and gave them to a shipmate who quickly applied tourniquets.

From India To Russia

Trucks Taking Military Supplies Over New East Persian Route

Approximately 1,000 trucks now are hauling military supplies from India into Russia over a new 800-mile East Persian (Iran) route which was entirely hand-made by pick and shovel by an army of 30,000 men, women and children supervised by a staff representing 15 nationalities.

The Indian representative of one supply organization said "the quantity of supplies—jute, rubber, hesian, copper, tin and mercury—which India can send to Russia is limited only by transport facilities available."

"We expect," he added, "a substantial increase in the number of trucks shortly."

The road was a rough track trodden into the sands by countless camels. Now a broad motor highway stretches along 600 of its 800 miles, bringing India's vast resources within a few days' journey of Russia's southern frontier.

The East Persian route was completed in three months. The rush job was necessitated by the German advance in the Caucasus. It was hand-made because no machinery was available.

Gift For Churchill

B.C. Grover Sent Giant Potato Grown In Perfect "V" Shape

A parcel liberally plastered with Canadian stamps and stickers warning of "fragile" contents that are must "handle with care" was delivered to the Times of London. Inside was a hefty potato weighing twenty-five ounces. But, as the editors pointed out to their readers, it was not only the size and condition of the potato that made it welcome.

It had been fashioned by nature into a perfect "V". The grower and his friends in Read Island, British Columbia, enclosed a note requesting that it be forwarded to the Prime Minister. "That super-Britisher, Winston Churchill," and "perhaps his wild Scotch wife would have it baked for him?"

SKI TRAINING

Col. R. G. Graham, officer commanding the 38th Brigade (Reserve Army), announced that for the first time Winnipeg reserve soldiers would be given ski training this winter.

A Remarkable Explorer

Sir Aurel Stein At 80 Undertook Crowning Achievement Of His Career

Few people have heard of Sir Aurel Stein, who died at Kabul, Afghanistan, recently at the age of 80, but he was one of the most remarkable men in the world of scientific exploration.

As a young man he became principal of a college at Lahore, India, and ten years later began a ceaseless wandering of the mysterious parts of Asia, except when he paused to write books about his discoveries and to organize fresh expeditions. In 1900-01 he explored Chinese Turkestan, then in successive years, under the aegis of the Indian or British governments, explored Baluchistan, Tibet, Persia, Upper Swat, Makran, Iran and Transjordan. He crowded a tremendous amount of travel and research into his life, yet it was only eighteen months ago at the age of 79, when his life's work might have been thought finished, that he undertook what was the crowning achievement of his career. He made his way through the upper valley of the River Indus into the wilds of Balistan. He went where no white man has penetrated before, along the Route of the Chains.

The Route of the Chains is literally a line of chains, which men must grasp for miles on end to stop falling into the chasms and ravines of the wild mountain country through which the narrow track passes. It runs through lands inhabited by savage tribes and ends in the mysterious land of Kashmir.

It was in Kashmir at the end of this long and perilous journey that Sir Aurel celebrated his 80th birthday last November.

This intrepid man was actually off on another journey of discovery when he died at Kabul.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Idea Is Wrong

People Can Always Learn No Matter What Their Age

The saying, "You can't teach an old dog new tricks," already has retarded man's development of man more than any other influence," Dr. E. J. Steiglitz of Washington, D.C., said recently.

"The assertion is utterly false," said Dr. Steiglitz. Reason people don't learn is not age, itself, but the fact that people don't try to learn. Careful scientific studies have demonstrated conclusively that except by "disease of the faculty" one retains most of his ability to learn. Most people can learn if they want to.

NAZIS V. CHRISTIANITY

"We must install in the place of Christianity a new idea based on the fundamentals of National Socialism—a new confession, universally accepted, which will exalt the principles of racial supremacy and be founded on the power of strength."—M. F. Schmidt, Nazi district leader, in a pamphlet addressed to the Hitler Youth.

COULD NOT FILL ORDER

Alberta government officials were a little amused when they received a request from a Hollywood studio for "45 Alaskan-type huskies" and equipment for same. The studio also asked if the government knew where any "sled-broken reindeer" may be found. Officials notified the studio there are no dog teams, no sled-broken reindeer and no dog harness in these parts.

It takes 162 pairs of silk stockings, the equivalent of a five years' supply for one woman, to make one parachute.

Secret Weapons

Good Many Of Them Are Development Of Old Inventions

All the "secret weapons" are not on one side. Nor, for that matter, do many of them seem to involve any particularly new secrets, except the secret that they are being prepared. In this, as in most other wars, the achieving of technical advantage has rested much less upon the development of wholly new or surprising inventions than on the intelligence and promptness with which the possibilities of existing devices are grasped and adapted to military ends.

The war has seen the appearance of a number of new weapons—the magnetic and acoustic mines and torpedoes, the radio detection devices, the remarkable controlling mechanisms for airplane gun turrets and tank-mounted artillery, the precision bomb sight, the German remote-controlled glider bombs and the numerous variations of the rocket gun, which are now blossoming in all armies.

None of these weapons depended on a wholly new principle; most of them have been readily imitated by the side against which they were used, or else independently developed by both sides, and none has had a decisive effect.—New York Herald Tribune.

Her Silver Jubilee

Queen Of Friendly Islands Receives Message From King George

The King and the Prime Minister sent congratulations to Queen Salote of Tonga, or the Friendly Islands, when she celebrated the silver jubilee of her coronation. This wise ruler of 32,000 subjects in the South-West Pacific, who models her life on Queen Victoria, is also an enthusiastic motorist, golfer and yachtswoman. Queen Salote, whose family ruled before the Norman Conquest, drives to open her Parliament in an up-to-date car and dresses in black. She recently made a gift of £10,000 to Britain. She and simple in her home life, Queen Salote is an ardent Wesleyan. Married at 17, she succeeded to the throne the following year, her husband becoming Prince Consort. He is also Premier.

Quite A Difference

Conditions In Berlin Are Very Bad Says Returned Traveller

Berliners hunt cigarette butts with knitting needles, have no gas for cooking or heating and walk miles to work because of bomb-disrupted communications.

Such is the tobacco shortage in the German capital, the returned traveller reports, that even well-dressed men may be seen in subways and suburban railway cars searching for cigarette butts with knitting needles.

So reports a new eye-witness account of conditions in Germany as published in Swiss newspapers.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Bombers from the United Kingdom used approximately 5,000,000 gallons of gasoline in two big attacks on Germany in one week. Something for the attention of those who find it smart, or profitable, to beat the gas ration.—Ottawa Journal.

GAS USED BY BOMBERS

Bombers from the United Kingdom used approximately 5,000,000 gallons of gasoline in two big attacks on Germany last week. Something for the attention of those who find it smart, or profitable, to beat the gas ration.—Ottawa Journal.

BLOCK HARBOR

Tried To Emulate Zebrugge Feat In 1940

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Keyes disclosed to the Luxembourg society how in 1940 he tried unsuccessfully to emulate the feat which gained him First Great War renown—blocking the harbor at Zebrugge, Belgium. The disclosure came in a speech in which he declared the end of the war is near, without a shadow of doubt, and he called for post-war separation of German states by a great army of occupation.

Lord Keyes related that the Zebrugge attempt—and an equally unsuccessful effort to block Ostend harbor—came curing the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries.

At that time, May 25, Lord Keyes was naval attaché at Brussels with the object of maintaining a special liaison with King Leopold of the Belgians.

Three ships heavily laden with concrete were all set to block Zebrugge once more. When the block ships came in, however, they were met with gunfire because the French army apparently thought they were German and sank them outside the mole, he recalled.

"The next night three more block ships intended for Ostend were put in the canal between Zebrugge and Bruges and we know it is severely blocked now," he said. Then, Lord Keyes continued, there was nothing with which to block Ostend. Orders were left for lock gates and the harbor installations to be destroyed but later in England a French officer told him nothing had been done.

The First Great War raid which made Lord Keyes famous was carried out in 1918. As a result, the entrance to the Bruges canal was blocked to all but the smallest submarines and shallow-draft torpedo boats. For weeks German destroyers and large submarines were blockaded.

A Huge Diamond

Found In Sierra Leone And Is Eighth Largest In World

The Imperial Institute in its bulletin states that the biggest diamond ever found in the Colonial Empire was recently discovered in Sierra Leone. The stone is of gem quality, and, as it weighs about 530 carats in the rough, ranks as one of the world's greatest gem diamonds—probably the eighth largest ever found. It is about the same size as the egg-shaped stone known as the Star of Africa, which the Cullinan, which now adorns the Royal Sceptre and is the largest cut diamond in existence. It is all the more remarkable because all the great diamonds hitherto found in Africa have come from the South African deposits, the West African deposits yielding the bulk of the smaller stones.—London Times.

March was considered the first month of the year in England until the adoption of the Gregorian calendar in 1752.

A Modern Sewing Class



Typical of Re-make Centres being established in all parts of Canada, this small group watch their teacher describe the first steps in making over old clothes. In this same centre, over 1,000 garments have been turned out by amateur sewers. Every article of wearing apparel was made from re-claimed material.

Prettiest C.W.A.C.?



Private Muriel Cheyne of Verdun, Que., pictured above, is Montreal's choice for the prettiest C.W.A.C. She is attached to the recruiting station in Montreal and is the choice of the men of the army. Any other nominees for Canada's prettiest C.W.A.C.?

Valuable War Material

Lava Talc Now Being Mined In Kootenay National Park

Lava talc, a valuable war material, unobtainable now from former supply sources, is being mined in Kootenay National Park, and production of 40 tons monthly is expected. It is the only known source of lava talc in Canada and is chiefly used in the manufacture of radio equipment. The deposit was discovered in the area some 20 years ago, and, although a company was then formed to mine it, operations were not undertaken until a short time ago. The property belongs to the government as it now lies within a National Park area.

Iceland Politics

Plan To Establish A Republican Form Of Government

Iceland's three major parties controlling 45 of the 52 seats in Parliament called a special session to establish a republic form of government.

The announcement came on the 25th anniversary of the independence agreement with Denmark and Regent Svein Bjornson in an address said: "Separation between Iceland and Denmark in reality took place Dec. 1, 1918, although it was not then and is not even now clear to some people."

DOCTORS IN SERVICES

Before the present war Canada had one doctor for every 1,100 persons, but a great many of these medical men have left civilian practice for the armed forces. As a result there are between four and five medical officers for every 1,000 men in the services. That is approximately five times as many doctors for the care of the armed forces as the pre-war ratio for the general public.—Sault Ste. Marie Star.

Many Advances Have Been Made In Development Of Aeroplanes Since The Beginning Of The War

(By AC. Flt.-Sgt. John H. Day, No. 12 [Edmonton] Squadron Air Cadets of Canada)

BY way of Finland, Sweden and Germany comes the most complete report ever published on a Russian military aircraft. The machine is the LAGG-3, designed by Lavochkin, Gorbunov, and Gudkov, from whose initials its designation is derived.

Although in matters of performance the LAGG-3 is not up to the standards set by the Western Powers, details of its construction reveal some original Russian ideas. Of particular interest is the method of fire-proofing the fuel tanks against incendiary bullets. Exhaust gases are led from the engine to the end of the fuselage, cooled, and dried. Then they are admitted into the gasoline tanks, where they make an inert atmosphere which will not allow the gasoline to contact the oxygen that would let it burn. The fitting of six 55-pound rocket bombs underneath the wings is also novel. These rocket bombs, half propulsive charge and half explosive, are fired from guide rails at enemy armored units. One of these electrically fired bombs will attain a velocity of 800 feet per second, and pierce armor up to seven inches thick.

Evidence of the effectiveness of this device is the fact that the Germans have copied the idea and are now using rocket shells against American Flying Fortress formations.

The LAGG-3, sometimes known as the Lavochkin biplane, is a diminutive low wing monoplane built almost entirely of wood. This fact gives the Lavochkin the distinction of being the first single-seater fighter to be made of plywood, the British Mosquito already holding this honor among two-seaters. A Russian designed and built engine of 1,100 h.p. supplies the power.

Despite its racy lines and sharply pointed nose, the LAGG-3 is not only moderately fast, having a top speed of 348 m.p.h. It has a fair rate of climb, and stays aloft for about 2½ hours. German pilots who have flown it say that it is an adept at handling than the earlier MIG-3, but that it spins easily in a turn and accelerates slowly. Evidently some trouble has been experienced with the control system, for a number of different elevator mechanisms have been fitted in successive models.

In the nose are two 5 inch machine guns and a 20 millimetre cannon, the latter firing through the propeller hub, or spinner. The plane claims a higher rate of fire for this cannon than the British Hispano, but the machine guns fire much more slowly than the American Colts of the same calibre. This armament scheme is very light compared to that of a British Hurricane or American Lightning, although it is roughly equal to that of the Messerschmitt Me 109.

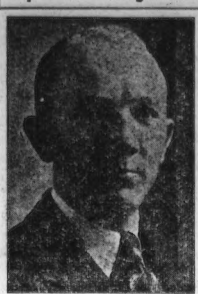
Eventually the LAGG-3 will be replaced by the LAGG-5, now in production. With a more powerful engine and heavier armament it will be some 400 m.p.h. faster.

From recent reports of German fighter types, it becomes evident that should the Russians ever have to encounter equal or superior numbers of the enemy in the air, they will have their hands full. Although the "Nasties" have nothing revolutionary at the fronts, they have developed their available equipment to a high pitch. The Messerschmitt Me 109, for instance, which entered the war with a top speed of 354 m.p.h., is now capable of 395 m.p.h. Its armament, two rifle calibre machine guns and a 20 mm. cannon mounted in the nose, is almost equal to that of the contemporary LAGG-3. These figures refer to the Me 109P. The newer Me 109D has a maximum speed of 400 m.p.h. with the same armament. Some "G's" mount extra cannon under the wings, but in this case would be somewhat slower.

Neutral Sweden, hemmed in on all sides by belligerents, has been unable to import foreign-built warplanes in accord with its pre-war policy. Driven to design a fighter of its own, Sweden has produced the J-22 fighter, a small single seater that resembles both the American Wildcat of South Pacific fame and the infamous German Fw 190. Because of an acute metals shortage, the J-22 is built to a great extent of wood. Because the Swedes are equally short of powerful engines, the J-22 does not promise to be exceptionally fast.

Many advances have been made in the strategic bombing offensive since the war began. For instance, it was revealed in Britain recently that weather conditions which would have prevented a raid two years ago now present no obstacles to our marauding Lancasters, Haliboms and Stirlings. Many of the tactics used are

Important Assignment



O. T. Larson, vice-president, Trans-Canada Air Lines, has been granted leave of absence to fulfill an assignment of importance to the war effort of the United Nations overseas in a civilian capacity. His selection for the post was made on recommendation of the commanding general of the United States Army Air Forces—General H. H. Arnold.

The duration of the overseas assignment, which he will take up shortly, is indefinite. Mr. Larson, who is in his 40th year, joined the Trans-Canada Air Lines when it was organized, as technical adviser, Meteorology and Despatch, and two years later was promoted to be general superintendent of the air line. He was appointed vice-president on September 1st, 1941. He has been active in the affairs of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, the Royal Meteorological Society and the American Meteorological Society.

German Occupation

What It Is Costing The People Of France To Entertain The Enemy

Figures reaching the French Committee of National Liberation offer further evidence of the effect of the German conquest and occupation upon the economy of the once great nation of France.

Vichy's public debt on June 13 amounted to 1,121,000,000,000 francs. In April, May and June the French paid 62,000,000,000 francs to the Germans, while the national revenue in the same period was only 28,000,000,000. Thus the occupation costs more than twice as much as the current income.

The figures seem to point a moral.

HOW NAZIS DEAL WITH TREASON

"If, here and there, there is a cowardly individual among us who might not comfortable life above honor and the future of our people, and who might, through treason and infidelity to the common cause stab the fighting front in the back, we are determined, in the name of the whole German people, to cut off his head. Whoever endangers the freedom and the future of his people deserves death. And this he will truly suffer."—From a speech by Goebbels.

"Athabaskan" Damaged By Glider Bomb Is Back At Sea



Damaged by a glider bomb in a battle with a score of Nazi planes last August, H.M.C.S. Athabaskan, Tribal class destroyer, is back at sea again. Her losses in the engagement were five dead and 12 requiring hospital treatment. The bomb passed completely through Athabaskan's hull from port to starboard, through the petty officers' mess exploding in the petty 20 feet clear of the ship. Pictured above is the Athabaskan, before the action. Lower left shows Commander G. R. Miles of Robshaw, R.C., commanding officer of the Athabaskan, chatting with Writer Petty Officer Peter J. Bates of Windsor, Ont., one of the injured. Lower right is Lieut. R. B. Hayward of Vancouver, B.C., navigator, who helped bring the disabled ship to port.

Action Justifiable

Berlin Holds May Turn Out To Be A Mercy

While bombings of Berlin are on a scale unknown in this or any other war, and there is bitter fighting in Italy and the Pacific, still the greatest and bloodiest battles are on the Russian front; one has but to read the admissions of the German High Command to grasp their immensity. Hanses Baldwin, New York Times military expert, pointing to this, remarks that to understand its scope and scale the best reading is still a book about the other war, Winston Churchill's "The Unknown War."

"Hard and sombre war; war of Winter; bleak and barren regions; long marches forward and back again under heavy burdens . . . wounded frozen in their own blood; the dead uncounted, unburied; the living pressed again into the mill. Here all central Europe tore itself to pieces and expired in agony, to rise again, unconquered."

These are those who, with false moral standards, mistaking sentimentality for justice—and not having suffered themselves—questions the bombings of Berlin, with their inevitable killings of civilians. The answer surely is that such devastation is abundantly justifiable if it can shorten, even by a few weeks or days, the awful slaughter of human lives and values that desolates all the world. Walter Lippmann, with that judicial sense which characterizes all his writings, puts the case unanswerably:

"The German State, through its armed might is holding captive, and indeed in slavery, most of the nations of Europe. Fortress Europe is a prison, which must be opened not only by breaking down the prison doors, but by attacking the jailers until they drop the keys of those doors. In attacking the German people, whose sons are the jailers of Europe, many innocent Germans—women, children and old folk—perish. But if we refrain from attacking cities like Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, from which the subjugation of Europe is directed, implemented and enforced, still more innocent people of all sorts in the captive nations must perish."

More would perish, not only in fortress Europe, but on the battlefields of Russia, and Italy, and on Pacific Islands. Raids on Berlin may well, in the end, turn out to be a mercy.—Ottawa Journal.

Hang War Criminal

Execution Takes Place In A Village In Russia

The Exchange Telegraph reported from Moscow that the first hanging of a German "war criminal" was sentenced by a field court-martial at a village west of Kremenchuk. The German was hanged from the same tree that the Nazis had used to execute a local woman for killing poultry without sanction of occupation authorities, the despatch said. "Because of the slowness of the mail delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer than usual."

Contribution Of The Rural Men And Women Throughout Canada In The Prosecution Of The War

DURING four years of war, remarkable developments in agriculture have taken place in Canada. As a result of these developments, the contribution of rural men and women throughout the Dominion in the prosecution of the war has assumed an ever growing importance. The farmers and farmettes have had the job of providing increasing quantities of food for the Dominion's armed forces, for civilians and to help meet the growing requirements of the people of the United Kingdom.

Demands for increased food production have been met to a remarkable degree but food production is not the complete story of Canadian agriculture at war.

The demands of war have taxed the ingenuity of Canada's scientists . . . plant, husbandry, botanists, entomologists, pathologists . . . In developing new crops, and in combating the insects and diseases that might destroy them in the fields or in storage.

As a result of the war many sources of seed have been cut off but home production has been developed to such a degree that most seed, formerly imported, now is produced here in the Dominion.

Canada now supplies about one-fifth of its own wool requirement. Expansion in sheep production was encouraged when it appeared possible that Canada's wool supply might be cut off. Much of the clothing of Canadian servicemen and women is of wool.

Flax for fibre and oil is a new crop which has been outstanding in Canada. Whereas only about 8,000 acres were planted to flax four years ago, there were close to 50,000 acres of it this year, chiefly in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec.

In the search for rubber supplies made necessary after the loss of Malaya and the East Indies there has been an encouraging development in connection with the Russian dandelion. Milkweed leaves, too, can be utilized in the manufacture of a synthetic rubber. Milkweed floss can be used as a substitute for kapok in sleeping bags and flying clothes. The collection of milkweed, particularly in the manufacture of a synthetic rubber, was promoted this fall.

Another interesting war development in Canada along agricultural lines has been the selection of suitable species of trees and shrubs for camouflage purposes. Another farm product, grass seed, is useful in tying down the soil, and so important in the construction and maintenance of airports. Fuel wood, which is vital in many war activities, is yet another product of Canadian farms lands.

Opinion Of Sailors

Men Think Strikes In Wartime Are Form Of Treason

Strikers would do well to read these crisp lines from the book, "East Coast Convoy" by Lieut. Nicholas Monsarrat of the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve. He says: "All sailors working like blacks under sub-human conditions for four shillings a day, wartime strikes seem a mixture of blackness and perversity. A country, desperate for production, like a man desperate for food, is easily held for ransom. Suppose the services applied the same bargaining weapon in their own support. What would happen to the country and the war if we tried the same thing, is a frequent query. I have heard the idea amusingly and bitterly elaborated in the mess-decks; the ship refusing to escort a convoy the last hundred miles except for a bonus of 10 pounds per man, or the army demanding so much a mile for advances, with time and a half for retreats, and Sundays free."—Barrie Examiner.

HAD SOME JOB

All the king's horses and all the king's men of Humpty Dumpty's day were put to shame when Kingston bank clerks put back together again 27 one-dollar bills charred in the fire which destroyed the F. W. Woolworth building there some time ago. The bills, originally collected for the Community Chest, were replaced by the finance department.

DAIRY COWS

The aim of the Record of Performance service for dairy cows is to assist and encourage breeders in the development of higher and more economical production, and to provide reliable information for the guidance of both buyer and seller. In 1942, 27,321 cows were entered for test, an increase of 2,778 over the previous year.

Armor plate comprises about 30 per cent. of the total weight of a light tank.

Embroidered Dress



Embroider bouquets of roses down the front panel of this simple princess frock and be amazed at the fairytale transformation. Pattern for dress comes with transfer for roses. It's easy, quick-to-do stitchery. Pattern 7645 contains a transfer pattern of embroidery for panel and collar, and a single dress pattern in size 2, 4 or 6. State size desired.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Art Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number. "Because of the slowness of the mail delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer than usual."

SHOWING THEIR LOYALTY

In addition to the free gift of about \$440,000 presented to the United Kingdom government by Basutoland, South Africa, toward the cost of the war the Basutoland government has now lent about \$577,200 free of interest for the duration.

More than 16,000 men of the British Merchant Navy lost their lives in the first three years of war.

OIL RESOURCES OF CANADA

May Ultimately Become More Than Self-Sufficient

The patient reader who has tried to follow the skirmishes in Washington over the U.S. army's enterprises in Canada's northwest might be forgiven if he comes to the conclusion that the vast and costly developments up there amount to a waste of time and money. Last week, Mr. Ickes said he thought the canal project should be "junked," and now comes V. Stefansson to say that it was a right thing done in the wrong way.

Stefansson says the pipeline from Norman Wells to Whitehorse, which points southwest, should actually have run from Norman Wells to Fairbanks, in the direction of Japan. This sounds like a sensible plan, but, says Stefansson, when he recommended it to the U.S. government as a canal project, it was rejected. He says he has never been able to find out why the present route was decided on.

It probably does not make much difference at this stage of the development, because the original purpose of the Canal project has already been considerably cancelled by the changed situation in the Pacific. That purpose was to supply oil and gasoline to the U.S. forces battling the Japs in Alaska. But the prospects of Canada having on its hands one of the best oil production regions in the world remain. The Mackenzie River basin holds promise of incalculable petroleum resources. If these come together with the Alberta tar-sand deposits, make it possible that the Dominion will become self-sufficient in oil. It is still pertinent to observe that the subject should now be the basis of government planning for the future.—Ottawa Citizen.

Battle Of Britain

How Air Force Saved England From Invasion

The Battle of Britain began with the Germans attacking British ships from the air. On the 8th of August, 1940, 60 German aircraft attacked a convoy near the Isle of Wight; and a hundred more of the enemy came later in the day. They sank two of the ships. During that day, one hundred and thirty aircraft attacked a convoy near Bournemouth, and broke it up. Many British ships were sunk or damaged that day, but the Germans lost 60 aircraft. The next attacks by masses of planes were coastal towns, and then aerodromes and, lastly, upon the morale of the British people by deluges of bombs and fire on London. Wherever they attacked, they found Spitfires and Hurricanes more than their match. In less than three months, the Germans had 2,375 of their aircraft shot down, and many sent limping home; the Royal Air Force had lost three hundred seventy-five planes, killed and three hundred and fifty-eight pilots wounded. The Royal Air Force—with airmen from the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth and some occupied countries, had saved England from the invasion for three thousand barges were ready in the harbors of Europe.

LINCOLN RELIC

J. F. Nolan of London has given the library of the University of Western Ontario at London, Ont., a curious Lincoln relic. It is an envelope of the type used for political campaigning in 1860, stamped with Lincoln's head, his name and the name of Hannibal Hamlin, candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States.

SOUNDS FUNNY NOW

Hitler, three years ago, said: "If the British Air Force drops two or three or four thousand kilograms of bombs, we will drop a hundred and fifty, a hundred and eight, two hundred thousand, three hundred thousand, four hundred thousand kilograms and more in a single night. If they say they will carry out large-scale attacks on our cities we will blot out theirs."

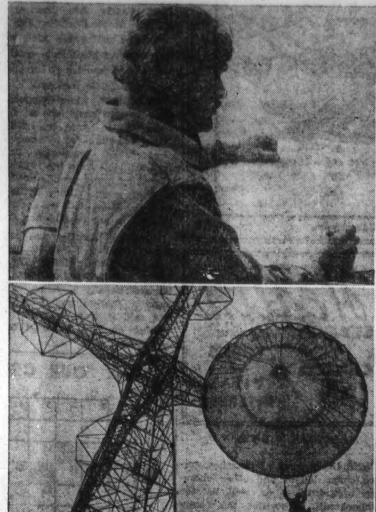
UNKNOWN WORDS

The German doesn't understand gentleness, generosity. The German language, which is so rich, in which I have written for forty years, has not two words: the word fair and the word gentleman. We use them in English because the Germans don't understand them.—Emil Ludwig.

AN OLD CUSTOM

A handful of villagers who attended the parish church in West Wickham, England, to listen to a sermon on the Gunpowder Plot was paid one shilling. The biggest date from the 17th century and stipulates recipients should be "poor but honest." 2548

Top-Grade Soldiers Make Up Canadian Parachute Battalions



—Canadian Army Photos.

The "cream of the crop" is what officers of the Canadian Army Parachute School at Shilo, Man., consider they get as material from which to produce trained jumpers. It takes courage, intelligence initiative and superb physical condition to keep up with the stiff training and "chutists are justly proud of their branch of the Army. Volunteers for the Parachute Battalion are now being sought in Army Training centres from among soldiers who can attain the high mental and physical standards required. These three pictures were taken at the parachute training centre at Shilo, Man. At left (top) A-Maj. H. A. Fauguer of Ottawa, jump master at the school, checks over a flight map before going aloft for a class jump. Below one of the parachutists candidates, who is about to make a "free" jump from the 250-foot steel tower, is hauled to the top of the structure. At the right, Lieut. A. A. J. Liddard of Ottawa examines a "chute in the drying room where 'chutes hang for 24 hours after being used.

What People Do

Why There Are Not Enough Goods To Go Around

A little story related by a retailer illustrates why there often aren't enough goods to meet normal, reasonable civilian demand.

This retailer happened to have three tins left of a certain commodity which is rather difficult to obtain. A customer, entering the shop, asked to buy all three and was politely informed that, in order that everyone might be fairly dealt with, informal rationing of one tin per customer had been adopted.

The woman accordingly bought and paid for her one tin. Having done so, she signalled to the driver of the car in which she had arrived and he immediately entered the shop and bought the second of the three tins. The last of the three went when a third occupant of the car came into the shop and bought it.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

BINDER TWINE INSPECTION

The Inspection and Sale Act of Canada requires that every ball of binder twine for sale be labelled with the name of the dealer and the number of feet per pound. No shortages were found in 1942 in the 104 lots tested by Dominion Department of Agriculture examiners, and all the lots were of Canadian manufacture and of good quality.

The first printing press was shipped to England in 1475 by William Caxton.

Buy War Savings Stamps Regularly.

Difficult Language

White Man Can Speak Cherokee After Eight Years' Study

Pvt. George A. Owl, 47, a full-blooded Cherokee Indian from Cherokee, S.C., who has compiled a Cherokee-English dictionary, says his tribal language is one of the most difficult in the world for a white man to master. It takes about eight years for the average white man to learn to speak Cherokee.

The difficulty, says Owl, lies in the fact that merely by inflection a Cherokee word can be made to have as many as 5,000 meanings.

ARMY CHAPLAINS SUFFER LOSSES

In this war, as in the last, Army Chaplains have suffered a high percentage of casualties. In the British Army, there are 2,000 uniformed chaplains. Up to the middle of September, eighteen of them had been killed in action, 41 wounded, and 122 taken prisoner. Six have been reported missing.

PERSIAN TALE

One rather admires the ingenuity of the Persian husband, who, when told by his wife to help with the spring cleaning, got hold of the household magic carpet and beat it.—Montreal Star.

"I want a spot of bicarbonate of soda and some water," said the customer. The new employee studied the array of soda-fountain levers and gadgets. Finally she asked: "What flavor do you want?"

For Civilian Needs

Some British Plants Making And Storing Peace Time Cloth

Britain's textile industry won't be caught short when peace comes and millions of men now in the armed services put aside their uniforms for civvies.

Continuing good news from the war fronts is reflected in the announcement that some Lancashire and Yorkshire looms which up to now have been turning out uniform cloth exclusively have been switched to production of cloth for civilian uses. It is to be stored against the day when needed.

Fairly good news for cotton textiles were placed during the week for the Australian civilian trade. Numerous lines of heavy goods and special cloths have been booked for high priority domestic customers.

The wool export business was limited to minimum needs of Empire countries. The industry estimated that yarn exports were 20 per cent. of the pre-war volume.

COLLAUSIBLE TIN TUBES

Have you a tin mine in your home? Maybe you have and don't know it. From the collapsible tin tubes turned in by Canadians during the last two months, 12,902 pounds of tin have been reclaimed. Housewives, who conscientiously save their tubes and turn them in at the drug store are doing much to improve the country's tin supply.

Queen Victoria is pictured on more types of postage stamps than any other person who ever lived.

Tourist Industry

Council Is To Be Charged With Administration

Establishment of a Canadian travel advisory council and adoption of some 20 resolutions occupied the closing session of a three-day meeting of the first government-sponsored convention of the tourist industry.

The council, to be composed of provincial cabinet ministers charged with administration of the tourist industry of their respective provinces, will be under the direction of D. Leo Dolan, chief of the Canadian travel bureau. Maj.-Gen. L. R. LaFleche, minister of war services and chairman of the convention, was chosen president of the council.

Among resolutions adopted, was one asking "that the tourist industry, at the close of the war, be officially recognized by formation of a distinct department of tourism." The resolutions committee under the chairmanship of E. G. Rowbottom, British Columbia deputy-minister of trade and industry, rejected the resolution, but it was later adopted by the delegates.

It was agreed that the Department of Pensions and National Health should consider "a scheme for training demobilized service personnel as tourist camp operators in a practical manner by using suitable and available tourist camps as training schools." It was stated that provision should be made for the maximum employment of returned men and women and war industry workers.

Money Changes Hands

Canadians Bet Over \$33,000,000 At Race Tracks

During 1943 a total of \$33,145,013 was wagered at 22 horse race meetings in Canada over 283 days of racing. The 1943 amount bet by race track fans was \$7,674,100 more than in 1942 where there were 32 race meetings and 275 days of racing. The prize money paid in 1943 amounted to \$1,178,500, an increase of \$137,260 over 1942.

The money bet on horses by those who attended Canadian tracks in 1943 was the highest since 1931 when \$33,377,786 was clicked through the pari-mutuel machines. The all time high amount bet on the race tracks of the Dominion was in 1921 when the figure was \$75,110,551.

By provinces, Ontario led in the money wagered with over \$21 million, followed by British Columbia with over \$5½ million; Manitoba with over \$3 million; Quebec with over \$2 million. Alberta with over \$800,000 and Saskatchewan with over \$400,000.

The cities betting more than one million dollars were Toronto, \$14,801,490; Vancouver, \$4,580,036; Winnipeg, \$3,194,781; Hamilton, \$2,637,025; Fort Erie, \$1,948,263; Niagara Falls, \$1,624,615 and Montreal, \$1,561,839.

Victoria, B.C., wagered more than \$800,000; Calgary more than \$800,000; Ottawa over \$500,000, and Regina and Saskatoon over \$200,000 each. The largest amount wagered at one track was the fall meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club at Woodbine Park, Toronto, with \$2,060,297.

Use of chemicals in warfare was known as early as the fifth century B.C., when they were employed in the siege of the Greek cities of Megara and Plataea.

ADRIFT FOR ELEVEN DAYS ON THE OCEAN

Experiences Of Six British Airmen Who Were Stranded In The Bay Of Blacay

Six British airmen, adrift in a waterlogged rubber dinghy for 11 days, tried to catch fish on hooks made from safety pins and boiled with chewing gum as they endured cold, hunger and thirst. They said, told in the diary of the senior officer, gained front-page play throughout Britain.

Forced to "ditch" in flames in the Bay of Blacay after their Halifax bomber sank a German submarine with depth charges, the crew, suffering from burns and exposure, was rescued by a British destroyer.

Their day-by-day experiences were revealed with release by the air ministry of a log kept by Group Capt. Roger Mead, commanding officer of a coastal command station, who was flying the Halifax as second pilot. Of the crew, two were lost when cannon fire from the submarine set the bomber ablaze.

"These nights were hell," said the diary in part after telling of the swim to the dinghy. All survivors were shocked badly and decided to eat and drink nothing for the first two days. From then on they nibbled small quantities of water-spiced chocolate, milk tablets and barley-sugar. They supplemented the regular water ration with rainwater caught in their hands.

Attempts at fishing proved fruitless. Lines were improvised from aerial wire with safety pins as hooks. Each man was issued a small piece of chewing gum and this was used as bait.

On the fifth day heavy weather overtook the dinghy. The emergency rations were saved but much clothing was lost and from then the men were constantly cold. They figured, however, they were lucky to have escaped the dinghy.

On the sixth night they saw a light on the horizon. "Fired a signal," the diary read, "then found it was Mara."

The next day they made a fishing net from a half mast and the seat of trousers. The net scooped up an "unlimited number" of jellyfish and "what looked like baby octopi."

"Tried to make a drink out of these," the diary added. "Foul, seemed to be mainly sea water. Dubious stuff altogether. Kept it in case we got really thirsty."

Other extracts included: "Eight days made and shipped a two-man sail. Crew now breathing through sea-weathered handkerchiefs and keeping hair and faces wet to reduce evaporation losses. Hopes still slight, all getting tired easily. Most of the crew lying all the time on the floor."

"Ninth day: Very tough, great strain on all. Shipped water continuously. Night an absolute nightmare."

After a notation on the 11th day, Mead became too "dopey" to write. That afternoon, the survivors saw the mast of a destroyer but by the time they were carried aboard they were too weak to realize what was happening.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

TIME

There are no fragments so precious as those of time, and none are so heedlessly lost by people who cannot make a moment, and yet can waste years.—Montgomery.

Dear Land to which Desire for ever flees:

Time doth no present to our grasp allow;

Say in the fix'd Eternal shall we seize

At last the fleeting Now?

—Bulwer-Lytton.

With each returning year, higher joys, holier aims, a purer peace and diviner energy, should freshen the fragrance of being.—Mary Baker Eddy.

In time there is no present,

In eternity no future.

In eternity no past.

—Tennyson.

Beloved, be not ignorant of this thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day.—II Peter 3:8.

Regret for time wasted can become a power for good in the time that remains. And the time that remains is time enough, if we will only stop the waste and the idle, useless regretting.—Arthur Brisbane.

BENEFIT FROM SCIENCE

Western agriculture is likely to feel the most benefit from science through the development of new uses for crops not yet generally produced, such as milkweed and sunflowers, and a thousand years as one day.—II Peter 3:8.

R.C.A.F. Sub-Hunters Enjoy Pork And Beans Aloft



—R.C.A.F. photos.

The roomy interior of a Sunderland flying boat provides plenty of space for airmen to cook, eat and even sleep in off-watch hours during long anti-submarine and convoy patrols over the Atlantic. There are even gay curtains over the portholes as the two Canadians at left, pitch into a meal of pork and beans, toast, catnap and tea. They are Flight Sgt. Joe Kilgour

of Cornwall, Ont., air gunner, and Flying Officer Jack Ritchie of Windsor, Ont., navigator. In the picture at right is Flying Officer J. "Mac" McGregor of Winnipeg, wireless air gunner with a Coastal Command squadron in Iceland. He is standing beneath the tail guns of the giant Liberator bomber in which he flies on long-range patrols over the North Atlantic.

WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

Canadian, British and American engineers plan an early London meeting to discuss world standardization of weights, measures, etc.

A. V. Alexander, first lord of the admiralty, opening a Navy League exhibition, said the admiralty intended to continue support of the work of the Sea Cadet Corps after the war.

Princess Elizabeth rode to hounds for the first time recently when she accompanied the King and Queen on a visit to Queen Mary at her country home.

Air Commodore S. P. Simpson, air officer commanding, R.A.F. station, Gibraltar, has been appointed acting air vice-marshal.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, says that 40 per cent of the workers in the aircraft industry are women.

The Indian army now is 2,000,000 strong, "and growing at the rate of 60,000 a month," the BBC reported in a broadcast.

The four big British toy manufacturers, all doing war work, have completed plans for quick reconversion so they can go after the world market once held by the Germans.

New Zealand has completed several hundred houses in a project which includes 3,800 dwellings in Auckland and Wellington alone, and returned servicemen will be given a 50 per cent preference in the allocation of all houses built.

Foot And Mouth Disease

Owing To Vigilance Has Never

Gained Entrance Into Canada

Owing to the constant vigilance of the Health of Animals Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, and to the enforcement of restrictive measures taken to protect Canadian live stock and the live-stock industry, the dread Foot and Mouth disease which has ravaged many countries has never gained entrance into Canada. With this aim in view, a caution was issued in the summary of proceedings of the recent meeting of the Central Canada Veterinary Association held at the Dominion Animals Diseases Research Institute, Hull, P.Q. During times of war, states the summary, too much emphasis cannot be placed on Foot and Mouth disease, an infection which potentially could paralyze the food producing industry of Canada and of the United States. Therefore, all conditions bearing a resemblance to this infection should be thoroughly understood.

In California, a new disease made its appearance a number of years ago, which was thought to be Foot and Mouth, because of the symptoms presented in swine. The outbreaks of 1932, 1933, and 1934 were classified as Foot and Mouth disease but in reality they were this new disease—vesicular exanthema. To date this disease has been confined to the State of California. It is an infection spread by feeding meat scraps to hogs and because no pork has been exported from that State it has been confined strictly to that area. Lately, however, the number of pigs in California has increased enormously and there is likely to be a considerable amount of exportation which will probably result in vesicular exanthema being spread to other parts of the United States and possibly into Canada.

Outbreaks presenting symptoms suggestive of Foot and Mouth disease should be dealt with immediately.

Forks are not the best means of reaching for the toast in an electric toaster. There is danger of a short circuit.

A Canadian soldier overseas, Bunfy Ward, recently received a letter 111 feet long. It was made up of a number of individual letters from friends, pasted together. 2546

A Kindly Welcome

Letter In London Times From A Czechoslovak Officer

I have been living in England for just over three years. During these three years, in the towns and villages of Great Britain, in trains and on roads, in parks and streets, in shops and shelters, pubs and clubs, in drawing rooms and in factories, so many faces smiled at me, so many eyes greeted me, so many friendly hands shook mine, and so many lips spoke a kindly welcome to me. They all belong to friends whose names and addresses are unknown to me. This letter to you, sir, is the only way I can say good-bye to your people, whom I found to be the kindest people in the world.

I am leaving here soon. To me it seems to be the way home. Home where I was with all my feelings, with all my memories, with every wish and thought. I dreamt how wonderful it would be and how happy I should be when the time came to return. But it is not so. My heart is heavy with the thought of leaving something one loves. I say thank you to all my friends whose names and addresses I do not know, but whom I know as the English people. Behind this short phrase "thank you" is so much affection for you that I am unable to say good-bye. I say to you au-revoir.

Honest Labor

War Has Taught Some British People Value Of Work

Hope that the war had taught British people that skilled craft was as creditable as clerical work was expressed by Chuter Ede, Parliament, Secretary to the Board of Education.

"Many boys and girls live a life of frustration in some respectable clerical job because their parents think that honest dirt is something of which to be ashamed," he said.

FERRYING MAIL

Results of 1,990-mile non-stop flights from Edmonton to Ottawa in preparation for the job of ferrying mail to Canadian troops in the Mediterranean area, announced at Ottawa, "have been most satisfactory," according to air officials at Edmonton.

FRIENDSHIP DEMONSTRATION

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's president, told Congress in a cable that repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act "had demonstrated anew the United States' friendship to China in a deed which will echo round the world."



The Yalkyries Ride Again.

Dairy Farmers

Farmers Are Congratulated On Production During 1943

The Canadian farmer is to be congratulated on his production during 1943, and it is very questionable whether dairy farmers of any other country, except perhaps the United Kingdom, can show a better production record this year as compared with 1942 than those of Canada, stated J. F. Singleton, Associate Director of Marketing Service, Dairy Products, Dominion Department of Agriculture, in a recent address to the Dairy Industries Wartime Conference at Toronto.

Dealing with some of the developments in the Canadian dairy industry during 1943, Mr. Singleton said that, while some dairy products might have been at times in short supply in certain parts of Canada, the condition was not due to decrease in the total milk production, but was brought about by meeting demands for exports of cheese, butter, and evaporated milk to various units of the British Empire and to possessions of foreign countries sustaining governments in exile, and by the increased requirements of the various armed forces of Canada, were also factors to be considered.

It was estimated that total milk production in Canada during 1943 would be equal to, if not exceeding, that of 1942, and would be about 11 per cent higher than in 1939.

A kingfisher makes its nest by burrowing a four-inch hole that may extend 20 feet into a river bank.

Six hundred British naval vessels are at sea at any given moment.



MANITOBA FIGHTS V.D.

With the support of churches, service clubs, lodges and other voluntary organizations as well as the public health authorities, the Young Men's Section of the Winnipeg Board of Trade has conducted an intensive community social-hygiene campaign. The educational program was not confined to Winnipeg, but is being extended to Brandon, Portage la Prairie, The Pas and Flin Flin.

In each centre, speakers were made available to various organizations and special attention was given industrial plants, where large numbers of workers were reached with publicity and noon speakers. The churches co-operated with appropriate sermons. Personal letters, personal contacts, posters, booklets, motion pictures and advertisements were used to spread the message of prevention.

Reasons for the campaign were set out as follows:

1. Venereal disease is a foremost wartime health problem; its control is important to a successful war effort.
 2. This is a strategic time to develop venereal-disease education.
 3. Venereal-disease education is one of the most challenging of all public health educational efforts.
 4. As an effort to deal with a wartime industrial problem, the campaign can be conducted on a dignified and positive basis.
- Many other Junior Boards of Trade, from coast to coast, are preparing to conduct similar campaigns, most of them to start with Social Hygiene Day, next February 2. The Health League of Canada, through its Social Hygiene Division, is preparing materials for an intensive national educational program.

Fibre Crops

Fibre Flax Is Used In Many Ways

As the Fibre Division, Dominion Experimental Farm Service, is the only organization in Canada carrying out investigational work on fibre crops, the work of the Division is particularly important during wartime. The increase in the acreage of fibre flax in Canada from about 10,500 acres in 1939 to 45,000 acres in 1942 shows the importance of fibre flax for war purposes. Years of investigation as to modern types of machinery in the field for pulling, lifting, and binding, and in the mills for scutching line fibre have been the basis for wartime assistance in developing and equipping modern flax mills. Officials of the Division also give assistance to new operators of flax processing machines on the best methods of operation so as to produce the highest-quality of fibre. New growers of flax are also informed about the best methods of growing, harvesting, and retting.

Buy War Savings Stamps Regularly.

Cattle Increase

Beef Cattle Are Prospering On Ample Feed Supplies

Canada will enter 1944 with the largest—and healthiest—cattle population ever reported at the opening of a year, officials forecast.

Since 1937, when Western Canadian drought conditions led to severe reductions in herds, the cattle population has increased by about 500,000. Beef cattle, prospering on ample feed available from the 1942 crop, are averaging many pounds heavier than in past years. Dairy cattle are in good condition, with the average milk production per cow higher.

On June 1, cattle and calves on farms totalled 9,600,000, compared with 8,080,000 in 1937. The second yearly count comes on Dec. 1, when there is usually a falling off due to autumn marketings. But authorities said it was probable that the number on Dec. 1 would be about 9,500,000.

New Inventions

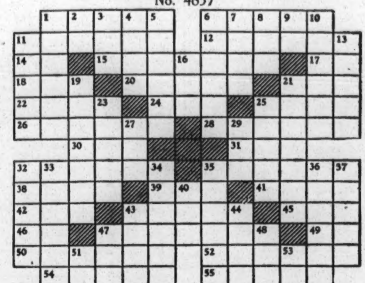
Many Things Considered Impossible Are Now A Reality

People must beware of swallowing every story that comes out. They will do well to accept with caution even some of the latest rumors about developments in the field of medicine. They should not expect that the motor cars of the immediate post-war period will be startlingly different from those still in operation.

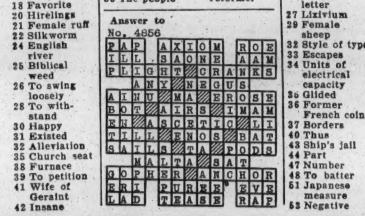
But they also know that it would be foolish to say of every new development, as did the small boy on seeing a giraffe for the first time, "There ain't no such animal."

The old saying, "Nothing is impossible," seems to be so awe-inspiring. But many things once considered impossible are no longer so. In this day and age, an over-credulous mind may be an invitation to trouble, but an over-skeptical one stands in the way of progress.—Brantford Expositor.

X-X OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE X-X



- HORIZONTAL**
- 1 Prank
 - 6 Converses
 - 11 In abundance
 - 12 Excursion
 - 14 Part of "to be"
 - 16 To incite to anger
 - 17 Teutonic deity
 - 19 Favorite
 - 20 Hirelings
 - 21 Female ruff
 - 22 Silk worm
 - 24 English
 - 26 Biblical weed
 - 28 To swing loosely
 - 29 To withstand
 - 30 Happy
 - 31 Extensive
 - 32 Alteration
 - 33 Church seat
 - 35 Fortune
 - 39 To petition
 - 41 Wife of Geraint
 - 42 Insane
- VERTICAL**
- 43 Prickly bush
 - 45 To slink
 - 46 Paid notice
 - 47 Vehicle for hauling
 - 48 Note of scale
 - 50 Ses-symph
 - 52 African antelope
 - 54 Makes melody
 - 55 The people



LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



Buy War Savings Stamps Regularly.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



REG'LAR FELLERS—Movable Nuisance



BY GENE BYRNES



**MIDDLE-AGE
WOMEN (38-52
yrs. old)
NEED THIS ADVICE!!**

If you're cross, restless, **NERVOUS**—suffer hot flashes, dizziness—caused by this period in a woman's life—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Made especially for women. Hundreds of thousands remarkably helped. Follow label directions. Made in Canada.



There is hope in all our hearts as the Yuletide of 1943 draws near . . . a hope that before 1944 is ended, peace and goodwill can return to the world.

Let us carry on so that victory will give all people the right to live in harmony and at the festive season clasp hands in the spirit of goodwill and fellowship to joyous shout in all languages the time honored words—

Merry Christmas Crossfield Garage

F. T. BAKER, Proprietor

CROSSFIELD — Alberta



Season's Greetings

Extending to our Friends and Customers an abundance of good wishes for Christmas and may the New Year be full of prosperity.

Steve's Store

CROSSFIELD — Alberta



Wishing you one and all

*A Very Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year.*

Crossfield Meat Market

J. HESKETH, Proprietor
"The Home of Quality Meats"



It is a pleasure at the Holiday Season, to depart from the usual cares of business, and wish you a

Merry Christmas

and may the new year bring happiness and a full measure of prosperity.

Bannister Electric
GUARANTEED RADIO SERVICE
CROSSFIELD — Alberta

To our many friends and patrons we wish you one and all a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

FREDA and HUGO.

Ballam's Grocery
CROSSFIELD — Alberta

Keeping Christmas

(By Henry Van Dyke)

It is a good thing to observe Christmas Day. The mere marking of times and seasons when men agree to stop work and make merry together is a wise and wholesome custom. It helps one to feel the supremacy of the common life over the individual life. It reminds a man to set his own little watch, now and then, by the great clock of humanity.

But there is a better thing than the observance of Christmas Day, and that is keeping Christmas.

Are you willing to forget what you have done for other people and to remember what other people have done for you; to ignore what the world owes you and to think what you owe the world; to put your rights in the background and your duties in the middle distance and your chances to do a little more than your duty in the foreground; to see that your fellowmen are just as real as you are, and try to look behind their faces to their hearts; hungry for joy; to own that probably the only good reason for your existence is not what you are going to get out of life, but what you are going to give to life; to close your book of complaints against the management of the universe and look around you for a place where you can sow a few seeds of happiness—are you willing to do these things even for a day? Then you can keep Christmas.

Are you willing to stoop down and consider the needs and the desires of little children, to remember the weakness and loneliness of people who are growing old; to stop asking how much your friends love you and ask yourself whether you love them enough; to bear in mind the things that other people have to bear on their hearts; to try to understand what those who live in the same house with you really want—without waiting for them to tell you; to trim your lamp so that it will give more light and less smoke.

Ure Elected at Red Deer On Second Count

Independent Beaten
By 185 Votes In
By-election

INnisfaul, Dec. 20. — C.C.F. second choice, transferred after the elimination of the C.C.F. candidate, Edgar G. Johns, gave David Ure, Social Credit candidate in the Red Deer provincial by-election, a majority of 185 votes over Wilfred J. Edgar, Independent, in the final count here on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Ure's election to the Alberta Legislature was officially announced Saturday evening.

The standing at the end of the second count was:

Ure, 2,359
Edgar, 2,354

Revised figures of the first count showed that Ure received 2,110; Edgar 2,092 and Johns 1,362.

Of Johns's second choices 429 went to Ure and 312 to Edgar. More than 600 C.C.F. voters marked their ballots with a first choice only.

and to carry it in front so that your grave will fall behind you; to make a garden for your kindly feelings with the gate open—are you willing to do these things even for a day? Then you can keep Christmas.

Are you willing to believe that love is the strongest thing in the world—stronger than hate, stronger than evil, stronger than death—and that the blessed life which began in Bethlehem nineteen hundred years ago is the image and brightness of the Eternal Love? Then you can keep Christmas.

And if you keep it for a day, why not always?

But you can never keep it alone.

Greetings...

To all our patrons and friends we wish a

*Very Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year*

been enjoyed during 1943.
and thanking them for the patronage that has

OLIVER HOTEL

R. A. BULLOCK - Proprietor

Greetings.

In appreciation of the patronage of our friends and customers, we extend to all, our good wishes for the Holiday Season and a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

A. W. Gordon



GREETINGS...

Wishing you one and all a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

G. A. Scott

The Barber



Greetings..

We extend to our friends and customers best wishes for a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Wayne Heywood

W. A. Hurt

Crossfield Machine Works
CROSSFIELD ALBERTA

XMAS GREETINGS

To our old friends, our new friends, and our friends to be . . . heartiest wishes for Christmas and a New Year full of happiness and prosperity.

Crossfield Cartage

O. C. HARDER

McInnis & Holloway

Limited
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
44 PARK MEMORIAL
1503 - 4th St. W. N 3030
CALGARY
DICK ONTAKES, Phone 47
Local Representative
CROSSFIELD

COUNCIL MEETINGS

The regular monthly meeting of the Village Council will be held in the
FIRE HALL
on the
First Monday of each month
commencing at 8:00 p. m.



At this season of the year, in spite of the difficulties brought on by war, it is pleasant to think back over the many happy associations we have had with our many friends and customers during the past year.

We are glad to have this opportunity to extend to you our sincere wish for a

Merry Christmas

— and a —

Happy New Year

Crossfield U.F.A. Store

Season's Greetings

Let us face our common future with the same high hearts of those brave ones who fight our cause across the seas. In this spirit, we wish you once again

A Very Merry Christmas

— and a —

*Happy and Prosperous
New Year*

W. J. WOOD



Greetings...

Merry Christmas to you all,
Old and young, big and small.
May your hearts be light and gay
And happy on this Christmas Day.

Bill's Service Station

W. H. WALKER

Stout hearts
from this district
are fighting for all
that is symbolized
by Christmas...

HONOR THEM THIS
CHRISTMAS DAY

Reddy Kilowatt
Your Electric Servant

CALGARY POWER CO. LIMITED
LOCAL MANAGER
H. E. DAVIS, Aldrie.